Jersey Ribbed Close-Fitting Wool Underwear

At \$1.25____

You will find this exceptionally GOOD VALUE for the MONEY. Being elastic, it is self-adjustable. On account of fitting tightly to the body it greatly promotes the better fit of the outer clothing. You can't go astray if you invest in this.

The When

POWER & DRAKE'S

Distributors of Fine Imported and Do

mestic Groceries.

16 North Meridian Street.

We Ask a Trial

-FOR THE-

As fine a cigar as can be made

Chas. F. Meyer & Bro., 15 N. Penn. St.

HORRIBLE DEATH OF EXPRESS MES-

SENGER AND MAIL AGENT.

Caught in the Ruins of a Smashed

Car and Burned-Flagman Also

Supposed to Have Perished.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Oct. 14.-Through a

misunderstanding of an order the north

and south-bound trains on the Florida Cen-

tral & Peninsular railroad had a head-

came together on an embankment. The

were demolished and the tender of the

south-bound engine telescoped into the

combination, mail, baggage and express

L. A. Thomas were pinioned in the wreck,

which caught fire from the coal oil lamps.

The crews of both trains who were unin-

jured tried to cut them out, but the flames

spread so rapidly that, though the rescuers

were stimulated by the piteous appeals of

the two unfortunates, who were roasted to

death. Flagman Ulmer was standing be-

tween the second-class and baggage cars,

and he is supposed to have been burned to

death also. Two other cars were con-

sumed, but no passenger was injured. The

north-bound train was not injured further

han the smashing of the express car. Mes-

sengers Farmer and Price jumped and re-

SENSATIONAL TRAGEDY.

Murder and Suicide in a Cincinnati

Resort Last Night.

CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 14 .- A sensational

murder and suicide occurred to-night at

the house of Nellie Rentz, on George

street. The circumstances indicate that

the two victims agreed to tragically end

their troubles and their lives together. The

persons of the drama were D. Harry Sol-

lars, of Cripple Creek, Col., and Cleo Rus-

sell, an inmate of the house, only thirteen

years old. No one saw the shooting. In-

mates of the house were attracted to the

room bp two reports of a revolver fired

in rapid succession. Bursting the doors of

the room they found the girl, Cleo Russell,

half dressed, on the bed, blood spurting

from a wound in the left breast. Sollars

lay dead on the floor clenching a 38-callber

revolver, a bullet wound in his left breast.

tion, the wound being near the heart. Her

home was formerly in Celina, O. Sollars

THE BANK RESPONSIBLE.

Court Decision of Interest to Business

Men Generally.

ness men, E. L. Harper, of the Fidelity

National Bank, borrowed \$300,000 from the

Chemical National Bank of New York city

March 2, 1887, to place in the bank. He made the loan on his own responsibility

When the bank failed the Chemical en-

recover the \$300,000 with interest. Arm-strong fought the suit because the trustees

had not authorized the loan. The com-plainant alleged that they were doing busi-

ness with an accredited officer of the bank

and made the loan in good faith and had no means of knowing his misdoings. Judge

Sage decreed for the complainants and gave judgment for the amount with in-

Robber Hurt in Kentucky.

men is pursuing six robbers who rode in

of Broughton Bros, of several hundred dol-

fars, set fire to their store and also to other

stores, which they also robbed.

Tenn., and, after robbing the safe

"Denver, Col., Oct. 14.

order of cash \$500.
"D. HARRY SOLLARS."

D. HARRY SOLLARS."

On the table lay a check, as follows:

First National Bank.

ere only a few devs.

ceived slight injuries.

the two men, they could do nothing to aid

for the money.

Dealers supplied by

Big 4 Route Pin-Money Pickles

INCINNATI SXCURSION

SUNDAY. OCT. 18th,

1896.

Special train leaves Indianapolis Union Station 7:30 a. m., returning leaves Central mion Station, Cincinnati, at i p. m., sa H. M. BRONSON, A. G. P. A.

C., H. & D. RY. PINIONED IN THE WRECK CINCINNATI

Dayton, Toledo and Detroit. LEAVE INDIANAPOLIS.

7:05 pm

12:45 am; 6:50 am; 11:45 am; 3:29 pm; 7:50 pm; For further information call at No. 2 West Washington street or Union Station. GEO. W. HAYLER, D. P. A.

MONON ROUTE Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railway. SHORT LINE TO

Pullman Vestibule Train Service. Trains daily at 7:00 a. m., 3:35 p. m. and 12:55 eave Chicago dally 2:45 a. m., 11:50 a. m. and Arrive Indianapolis 7:45 a. m., 4:37 p. m. and 3:30 a. m. Chicago Sleeper at west end Union Station,

CAMPBELL, WILD & CO. BONDS

205 INDIANA TRUST BUILDING

DR. HAMILTON RESIGNS.

by Surgeon-General Wyman. CHICAGO, Oct. 14 .- John B. Hamilton, the United States Marine Hospital surgeon stationed at Chicago, has wired a peremp-

Says He Has Been Driven Out of Office

tory resignation to President Cleveland. This action puts a new complexion on a matter which has been agitating army officers for weeks. Dr. Hamilton has not received a reply from the President. Some time ago Dr. Hamilton was ordered to the Marine Hospital at San Francisco. He objected to being transferred and made an official protest. This protest was over-ruled and Dr. Hamilton was notified that he must proceed to San Francisco forth-with. He then decided to retire from the

The whole thing was worked by Surgeon-general Wyman," said Dr. Hamilton to-day. "I have been literally driven out of the service, and my retirement is doubt-less just what Wyman desires. When I resigned as Surgeon-general to become hos-pital surgeon Wyman became my successor, partly through my efforts, and his present endeavors to oust me from the marine hospital here is more than I can stand. I will not go to San Francisco under any mine at Crippie Creek, Col. He has been

What Mr. Wyman Says. WASHINGTON, Oct. 14, - Surgeon-general Wyman, when shown the above dispatch, declined to reply to the strictures of Dr. Hamilton, saying that the transfer was ordered simply in accordance with the regular custom of the service. It appears that the stations of surgeons are changed every four years. Dr. Hamilton, when ordered a decision which becomes a precedent of to San Francisco, had already served five great interest to bankers and other busiyears and three months at Chicago. On receiving notice of his transfer, Aug. 25, he protested to the Secretary of the Treasury, but his protest was overruled. Subsequently, through his attorney, he asked that the order be revoked, but the Secretary, after reviewing the facts, declined to interfere and the order stood. Thereupon, as stated in the above dispatch, he tendered is resignation to the President. Dr. Hamilton is editor of a medical journal in Chicago and is also a professor at Rush Coi-lege there. There is little doubt but that the President will accept his resignation.

Society of Municipal Improvement. CHICAGO, Oct. 14 .- Over two hundred Municipal Improvement met in this city in annual session. The meeting had been called to order by President G. H. Bensonberg, and the delegates were welcomed by Mayor Swift. Many topics will be discussed at this meeting, among them sewerage disposition, filtering of water, street pav-ing and water supply. Major Downing, of Indianapolis, read a paper.

5:30 O'Clock A. M.

A BIG MORNING FIRE

PEARSON & WETZEL ALMOST COM-PLETELY BURNED OUT.

Be \$75,000 and Total Loss Not Less Than \$100,000.

GOOD WORK OF WATER TOWER

SAVED LARGE PART OF STOCK IN FRONT PART OF HOUSE.

But Overhead Wires Kept it from Doing the Service it Might Otherwise Have Been Able to Do.

THE SITE OF MANY FIRES

THIS BLOCK SEEMS TO BE DOOMED TO THE ELEMENTS' RAVAGES.

Fireman Jack O'Brien Struck by Live Wire, but Only Slightly Injured-Many People Out.

But for the new water tower this mornfire conflagration to record with the al-Pearson & Wetzel's wholesale china and ment. The appearances are that the fire crockery store, 119 South Meridian street. | started in the fourth floor and it was sugew apparatus was made, and it demonstrated the value of the tower beyond ques-

At 3:20 o'clock the tower watchman discovered a blaze in the wholesale district, and called out the department by sounding box 93. This box is located at the corner of South and Meridian streets. By mistake the wrong box was pulled, and it brought only about half the apparatus that 92, at Georgia and Meridian streets would have brought. This caused a delay of about five minutes, and it required a third alarm to get the necessary apparatus on the scene. When the department reached the fire the entire inside of the building was in end collision at 3:05 o'clock this morning. flames, and before all the apparatus was two and a half miles below Swansea, about there the flames had broken through the thirty miles from this city. The trains roof and illuminated the neighborhood. An attempt was made to raise the water tower engineers and firemen jumped and escaped without injury. The engines of both trains immediately, but on account of the immense number of overhead wires it had to be taken to the middle of the street, which delayed the work fully five minutes car. It did not leave the track, but was almost wrecked. Baggage and Express and placed the tower where it was less Messenger W. D. Lines and Mail Agent than half as effective as it would have been

Before the fire was under control it had almost completely gutted the building, but left the walls in such a condition that they will probably be useful. It is impossible to estimate the loss at this time, but it will reach fully \$100,000 from all appear-

None of the proprietors reached the store and the insurance was merely a matter of conjecture, but it is probable that the stock and building were protected.

At 4 o'clock the cornice began dropping off the building, making it dangerous for firemen to be close to the walls. This necessitated the moving of a number of sines of hose and with a leap the fire seemed to gain inordinate headway during the two or three minutes occupied in shifting the hose. Before that time the fire had been confined largely to the rear of the building and the top floor in front, but at this time it suddenly broke out in the third and fourth floors in front. The water tower was changed slightly and held the fire in the fourth floor somewhat in check, but it gradually burned downward.

Lines of hose were placed on top of the adjoining building on the south and poured an immense quantity of water through the seemed to do almost no good. By hard work the flames were kept from communicating to the building across the alley occupied by Hayes & Reddy, dealers in liquers. At 4 o'clock no water had reached

the inside of this building. The heat melted the electric light wires the head and rendered him unconscious for O., and is said to have an interest in a a few moments. He recovered shortly and continued his duties.

The Pearson & Wetzel building is immediately south of the site of the disastrous fire a few years ago, which entailed a loss of over a millfon dollars and only the vacant site of one of the buildings destroyed CINCINNATI, Oct. 14.-In the United by that fire is between this building and States Court to-day Judge Sage announced the new Stout building, which took the place of the one burned in the early part of The building occupied by A. Kiefer & Co. tered suit against Receiver Armstrong to this building suffered a loss of over \$25,000

Pearson & Wetzel are wholesale queensware dealers and carried a stock which filled the building from top to bottom. A large portion of the stock which was not directly in the fire was probably broken by PADUCAH, Ky., Oct. H .- A posse of fifty floor escaped with as slight injury as any in the building, but on account of most of of the crime.

it being unpacked it was more easily damaged. The cellar was used for storing M'KINLEY'SSTANDARD

under control. At that time there had been little damage outside the one building. The fire was almost extinguished in the front part of the Pearson & Wetzel building and a ladder was placed across from a window in Hayes & Reddy's store to the fourth floor of the burning building and three lines of hose were carried across.

A moment before it was supposed the fire was entirely under control, but just as the firemen reached the fourth floor of the building the fire broke out afresh in the rear, and the skies became as bright as the beginning. The water tower had become useless in its position in front of the building, but it was not needed in the rear, and it was thrown out of service. At one time it seemed that the front of the building was in as much danger as the rear, and to the good service of the water tower is due the saving of that portion of the structure, but even then the tower, on account of its position, was not over half as effective as it should have been.

Charles D. Wetzel, one of the firm, arrived at the fire at 4:30 o'clock. He had just returned at 11 o'clock the night before from Hartford City. He was very greatly excited while talking of the stock and the probable loss and could form no very definite opinion about either. He said that this was the worst season of the entire year for a fire to strike them as the store was full from cellar to roof with expensive holiday goods.

Mr. Pearson thought the stock was worth between \$75,000 and \$100,000, but he could not state with any degree of exactness on account of the large importations of new goods, which were arriving daily. He said the stock was nearly covered to its value Mr. Pearson is inclined to the belief that

the fire was caused by the crossing of elecing was that under the boilers in the basegested that it might have been commun cated from the basement by means of the elevator shaft and thus have been given the appearance of having originated at the top. Mr. Fearson does not believe this to have been the case. The boilers are located near the middle of the basement, while the elevator is in the extreme southeast corner. A fire starting from the bollers would have damaged the first and lower floors before breaking out in the top. Mr. Pearson thinks the electric light wires became crossed, making a short circuit that caused a spark from which the packing

The fire alarms aroused many people from their beds, and a thousand or so also swelled the crowd. The police were on their way to morning roll call, and a score or more were detailed for service. Ropes were stretched and the sight-seers kept out of harm's way and from interfering with the fire fighters.

MAIL POUCHES RIFLED

AND CONTENTS OF REGISTERED LETTERS CARRIED AWAY.

Union Pacific Fast Train "Held Up" by Three Masked Men Close to Unitah, Utah.

OGDEN, Utah, Oct. 14.-The Union Pacific fast mail, due here at 2 o'clock this morning, was held up by three masked and heavily armed men a half mile east of Unetah. Two of the robbers clambered over the engine tender, and, with oaths backed up by revolvers in each hand, compelled the engineer to stop the train. He did so, and the robbers immediately attacked the express car. An attempt was made to force the safe with dynamite, but the charge failed to explode. In the meantime the engineer started to run. He escaped a fusillade of bullets and made his way to this city. The robbers then went to the mail car. While they were rifing the registered packages the conductor cut the engine loose from the train, opened the throttle and started for Ogden. city he overtook the engineer and brought him into Ogden. Several large posses of men have started on the trail of the robbers, including many old scouts who know every foot of the country.

Registered Mail Stolen. CHICAGO, Oct. 14 .- The Union Pacific fast mail train held up at Ulntah, Utah, this morning was carrying the Chicago and other Eastern mail from the coast due in Chicago to-morrow morning. Superintendent Troy, of the railway mail service, was wired this morning by the postal mes-sengers on the train that the postal cars were entered by the bandits, and all of the registered mail rifled. The fast mail car-ries the registered mail from the coast and as a great proportion of it is correspondbetween banks, inclosing exchanges and remittances of cash, the loss is supposed by Mr. Troy to be of consequence This is the first time in many years that the mail cars have been held up," "The bandits in the past have conthemselves with rifling express boxes and have left the mail cars alone aring the relentlessness with which the mail robbers. It was an exceptionally act to attack the fast mail of the Union Pacific railroad-one of the largest carriers of mail in the country. The government

THE SHERBURNE ROBBERS.

Two Iowa Boys Who Were Led Astray by Reading Dime Novels.

ROCK RAPIDS, Ia., Oct. 14 .- The Sherburne robbers, it has been definitely settled, are none other than Lou and Hans Kellihan, well-known boys of this city. Their parents, who are reputable people boys were born and raised here. Hans, the lead one, has been away from home four years, and was supposed to be traveling with a theatrical troupe. He came home two months ago and persuaded Lou to go with him, saying he had a position for him. The printed portraits leave no doubt of the identity of the boys. Lou has been considered a trustworthy lad and was held in high esteem. The father, John Kellihan, and J. D. Wilson, his brother-in-law, have gone to Blue Earth City to see him. boys left here two weeks ago, presumably visit relatives. The crime was un-ubtedly plotted here. The dead robber is be leved to have been the main conspirator and the murderer of the two men in the Sherburne bank. The reading of dime believed to have been the cause

IT IS ONE THAT EVERY PATRIOTIC AMERICAN SHOULD INDORSE.

He Believes in the Best Money, Highest Wages Possible and Honesty in Dealing with Creditors.

CONSCIENTIOUS

WITHOUT THE CLASS DISTINCTION BRYAN WOULD CREATE,

Is Necessary if the Men and Women of This Land Wish to Maintain Their Present High Standard.

SPEECH TO PENNSYLVANIANS

ANOTHER FEELING ADDRESS TO AGED MEN AND WOMEN,

And Talks to Cleveland Street-Railway Employes and Marylanders-Flag Presented by Circus Men.

special to the Indianapolis Journal. CANTON, O., Oct. 14.-William McKinley delivered four speeches to-day to as many delegations and also made a brief address to a number of circus employes who called at his home and presented him with a large American flag. The first delegation came in about noon on a special train of eleven coaches. It was composed largely of railroad men, farmers and other citizens from McDonald, Pa. Their demonstration was very enthusiastic and Major Mc-Kinley's address, responding to the spokesman, Charles A. Whiteshot, was constantly interrupted by applause. The Major was in good voice, and many Cantonians who

heard him said it was one of the best he ahoga county, Ohio, came next to greet Major McKinley, his wife and mother. The party occupied a special train of six coaches, which arrived soon after 1 o'clock. Mother McKinley was at the Major's home to receive the greetings of the party. Introductory addresses were made by Father H. M. Addison, the veteran journalist, of Cleveland, and by Rev. Cooley, chaplain of the Early Settlers' Association. Mr. Mc-Kinley's reply was made with much feeling end it was evident the address in behalf of the old people had deeply touched the

Later in the afternoon seven carloads of employes of the Cleveland City Street-railroad Company paid their respects to Major McKinley. They were all uniformed and were particularly well drilled. The delegation was one of the best appearing and most attractive crowds that has yet visited the city. It was introduced by Thomas

Two hundred miners, merchants and mechanics of Cumberland, Md., and vicinity, reached here shortly before 6 o'clock this evening. They went direct to the McKinley home, and when the Major appeared on the porch greeted him with a shout and a hurrah. They were introduced by Thomas Snyder, chairman of the Allegheny

county executive committee. Barnum & Bailey's circus was in town to-day and the parade was extended beyond the usual course so as to pass the McKinley home, where it was reviewed by Major and Mrs. McKinley and a number of friends. In honor of the visit to Mc-Kinley's home the circus people all wore the national colors and the tent was elaborately decorated. The press box was reserved for Mrs. McKinley and a company of friends, and they attended the show tonight. The employes of the circus presented Major McKinley with a large and handsome American flag through a committee, which called at the house. Major McKinley accepted the flag with an appro-

The announcements of visiting delegations ontinue to roll in. The list for Saturday is now twenty-three, and new ones are coming right along by mail and telegraph. Among the new announcements of the day are the students of all of the colleges of Columbus and several large parties from Louisville and central Kentucky. One of the notable visits of next week will be a party starting from southwestern Kansas.

ONE OF M'KINLEY'S BEST.

Pennsylvania Delegation. Major McKinley's response to the adfress of Mr. Whiteshot, who presented the delegation from McDonald, Pa., was one of the best he has yet made. He said:

"My Fellow-citizens-It gives me great pleasure and gratification to meet this rep-resentative body of my fellow-citizens of every branch of occupation and employment, men and women, here at my home who bring assurances of good will and con gratulation. I am prepared to believe what your spokesman has said, from the number of delegations from your State that have visited me already, that Pennsylvania is really to be on the side of the Republican party this year. (Cries of 'Sure! sure!') I am glad to welcome you as valuable allies great contest in which we are engaged for public honor, for public morals. or good currency and a protective policy shall preserve the interests of the American people. I congratulate you upon he splendid government under which you live-ihe freest and the best government in the world. Free government is the ideal of our civilization. It rests upon the consent of the governed. All people of all races government's secret service agents pursue | and nationalities who are citizens of this country equally participate in its govern-ment and equally share in its benefits and its blessings. We have been extremely fortunate as a government. We have had no serious causes of complaint in our eventful distory in the matter of good government, and by that I accept the definition of Jefferson that 'the best government is that which seems to govern least; that government giving to the citizen the largest freeiom of individual action, the largest indieast restraint and imposes the smallest purdens upon his time, his service or his

"In contrasting our condition with that of the people of other countries we find ause for sincere congratulation. In the one hundred and twenty years of our national life we have made steady progress in the march of civilization and in the im-provement and development of the great resources which God has given us. Nothng has long impeded our march, and nothing can, for the people have a way under our form of government of getting rid of policies and of parties which are unsulted to our citizenship and unfavorable to our advancement. We can look back over the whole stretch of our national life with pride and exultation. We have had our ups and downs, our periods of panie and depression, resulting from one cause or another, but none of these, nor all of these combined have thus far stopped the triimphant march of the American Republic. have a right to rejoice over the good ortune which has attended us in the unst. "The condition of our people is better than the condition of the people of any other nation of the globe. Wages have been higher, labor has been more dignified, more

independent, more exalted. Schools of learning have been within easy reach and without price to every boy or girl of the Republic; and the poor boy, with the rich boy, enjoys equal opportunity to draw from these great fountains of knowledge. And, under our system, the poor boy can rise for he is given an opportunity to rise and reach, as he often has, the highest place in the gift of a self-governed Republic.

(Tremendous cheering.)
"We can truthfully claim also, as Americans, that our national administration in all the years of the past, whether Federal or Democratic, or Whig or Republican, have for the most part conducted the govern-ment with credit, honor and efficiency. They will contrast favorably with the administrations of any other government on earth. (A voice: 'It beats all of them.')
And, as my friend says, beats all of them. (Laughter and appiause.) To our credit, be it said, that not one of these administrations whatever may have been their trations, whatever may have been their mistakes and failures, ever suggested, much mistakes and failures, ever suggested, much less attempted, the repudiation, directly or indirectly, of a single dollar, or cent, honestly due to a citizen of this or any other country of the globe (renewed cheers), nor counseled the establishment of a money for the uses of the people tainted with the slightest dishonor.

'Shall we now consent, or seem to consent, by our votes to lower that high standard or reverse the proud policy which this government has pursued from its beginning? (Loud cries of 'No, no!') Shall we tolerate now a policy that would cheat any of our creditors, whoever or wherever they may be? (Cries of 'No!') Shall we tolerate a policy that would deprive the brave men living or their widows or orphans of a farthing in the pensions that a grateful government has granted them? (Cries of No, no, no, never!') How could we recall their patriotic service, or the heroic services of Washington, Adams, Jefferson, Jackson, Lincoln and Grant if we were to stoop to shave one dollar either from the money creditors of the government or those other creditors of the government or those other creditors of the government who were willing to give their lives to save the Union? (Tremendous applause.) Yet, my friends, no other logical construction can be placed upon the proposition now before us to reduce and depreciate the value of our dollars.

"There is another thing that can be said of our government: we have always had good money so far as the national authorities were concerned. No Congress that I can recall has ever passed and no President has ever signed a bill that authorized what was confessedly dishonest or discredited the dollar to be coined or issued by the United States government. In time by the United States government. In time of war we have taxed the credit of the government by issuing its promises to pay money, but the government has been prompt to make these promises good—good Again, good wages, too, we have en-

joyed, especially since 1800, and, measured by the labor standards of other countries they have been the best.
"Our contention in this regard is purely domestic. We steadily aim at a better citizenship, a more exalted and enlightened citizenship. We have encouraged a high standard of American manhood and American womanhood." can womanhood, and we do not propose to lower that standard now. (Applause.) We have sought for the sake of humanity to elevate our citizens and give to them work and living wages which would bring not only the necessities but the comforts of life. "We want in this country a free ballot and honorable, independent, seif-respecting, free and conscientious citizenship. We sweep away the suggestions of birth, class, caste or condition and boldly prociaim in 120 years ago, 'that all men are created country, we have always held that good are only a form of economy, the highest economy, and insisted that by improvement, effectiveness of methods and machinery we could pay more and better wages than were given to the people of any other country. This we could and did do under a protective tariff; and not until

1893, more than thirty-two years after its had we failed to preserve our own high standard of wages, by the best and highest of any of the other great industrial and competing nations. the past to our hurt and injury it is ou privilege to abandon them now, and I be-lieve we will. That is the very purpose of free government. It gives us frequent op-portunities for a revision of judgment. It gives us a chance to try policies, and if they do not prove beneficial to reject them. they do not prove beneficial to reject them. We have tried the policy of revenue reform. Are we satisfied to continue it? (loud cries of 'No! no! never!') or rather will we substitute for it a tariff policy which will abolish deficiencies in the treasury, light up our almost abandoned factories and call back from idleness to work and wages the men of the country and send cheer and light and home to many American homes. light and hope to many American homes.

me pleasure to meet and greet each one you personally." (Cheers.) TO OLD PEOPLE. Feeling Address to a Delegation o Aged Men and Women.

To the Early Settlers' Association ty, Mr. McKinley said: "Mr. Addison and Ladies and Gentlemenam highly honored to receive this call

from the old folks of Cuyahoga county and of the city of Cleveland. I am glad to welcome to my home the early settlers of northern Ohio. I welcome you not as politicians nor as partisans, but as aged men and women who bring me your wise counsel and good will and your congratulations, I thank you for myself and in behalf of my wife and mother, to whom you have se tenderly referred, and to whom, more than myself, I am indebted for this generous and me to be able to credit to them whatever good things my fellow countrymen ascribe "To wife and mother mankind is indebted

for those high moral qualities, gentleness truth and virtue, which are so indispesable to good character, good citizenship and a noble life. Our whole political fabric rests upon the sanctity of the America home, where wife and mother preside. They teach the boys and girls purity of life and thought, and aim the way to u efulness and distinction. The world owes them more than it can ever repay. The man who loves "It is gratifying to me to feel that the men who have passed through so many po-

litical campaigns, who have fought so many political battles, who have reached their ciples which I have been designated to represent in this political contest. 'Young men for war, and old men for counsel, was wisely spoken, but I have discovered that in this political contest the old men get young again and manifest quite as much animation and vigor as the boys themselves. Among the great throngs of people that have visited me during the past two months thousands of venerable have been here to testify their sympathy and support in this crucial period of the country's history. 'Age may have dimmed the luster of their eyes and slackened their steps,' but it has not abated their love of country or their interest in preserving the honor of the country 'No one can know better than the men of national policies upon that advance-ment, what is best in times like these for Nation. They have seen all policies tried and they speak and act from actual ex-perience. They are not controlled by am-bition, or office, or the hope thereof, nor judgment in a contest like the present one is of great value, and to none the young men of the country, who for the first time will exercise the supreme act of citizenship. There are those present who will recall the cam-

paign of Tippecance and Tyler, too.

Some may go back to an earlier time
even than that; but all of them will recall the days of the old Whig party, when Adams, Clay and Webster and the elder Harrison were the idols of their party and the leaders of its thought, and when Van Buren and Wright, Jackson and Benton were the conspicuous and able champions of the principles of the Democratic perty. You have doubtless participated in mar presidential elections, and can witness this year that earnest enthusiasm which you son. However, there were a number of whillted years ago in the '40s and the '50s and in the mighty crisis of 1800. Do not forget that the son is like the father and be charitable to him if he gets too enthusinstic and participates in more parades, processions and meetings than you would processions and meetings than you would have him do. I wish for you all lengthened years and increasing blessings.

"Senator Hoar, of Massachusetts, returning from a visit to Europe, was a guest on last Saturday at the Massachusetts club, in the city of Boston. He was given a warm, generous and royal welcome, such as he deserved. The Senator had passed the milestone that marked his seventieth year. He said, in reply to the greating

(Continued on Second Page.)

SOLDIER CAMPAIGNERS GREETED YESTERDAY BY GREAT CROWDS.

Trip of Gen. Alger's Party Through the Gas Belt Marked by Enthusi-

astic Demonstrations.

20,000 PEOPLE OUT AT MARION

TO HEAR SICKLES, HOWARD, TAN-NER AND THE OTHER HEROES.

First Meeting of the Day at Anderson, Where Fully 10,000 Early

Risers Greeted the Speakers.

GREAT MULTITUDE AT MUNCIE

WHERE THE PARADE OF VOTERS WAS NEARLY TWO MILES LONG.

Like Scenes at Hartford City and New Castle, and a Monster Meeting at Night in Richmond.

RICHMOND, Ind., Oct. 14.-Gen. Russell A. Alger and his party of campaigning soldiers arrived here this evening after a day of enthusiastic ovations in the gas belt. If Tuesday, the second day of their campaign in the State, was essentially a oldiers' day, the third day may be regarded as the day of the farmers and laboring men, although hundreds of veterans were out to greet the battle-scarred generals of the war. Early in the day a crowd of ten thousand greeted them at Anderson and the enthusiasm seemed to inrease at each succeeding station. At Marion one of the most inspiring receptions the words of Jefferson, uttered more than | General Alger has met on his entire trip was accorded. The Journal's representative saw the Bryan crowd at the Statehouse last week, as did several Indianapolis men who accompanied the train to-day. Every one who saw the Bryan demonstration declared that the crowd at Marion far exceeded that at the Statehouse. Not less that twenty thousand people heard the speeches at Marion. Muncle, Hartford City and New Castle were also the scenes of immense demonstrations. As on the day be-"If we have followed false doctrines in fore, the arrival of General Alger's party was the most important incident in a day that had been set apart for a great outpouring of Republican enthusiasm. The great meeting in the big circus tent here this evening was a fitting end to the day

> votes for McKinley. AT ANDERSON.

An Enthusiastic Reception from Ten Thousand People.

of successful and tireless efforts of getting

The special train bearing the distinguished generals left Indianapolis this morning at 9 o'clock. In addition to those accompanying the party Tuesday ex-Judge D. W. Howe, Smiley N. Chambers, Thomas Hanna, George E. Rockwell, of the Pennsylvania lines; H. M. Bronson, of the Big Four; C. F. Daly, of the L. E. & W., and Cleveland and old people of Cuyahoga coun- the Journal's representative were aboard the train. The first stop, not on the schedule, was made at Fortville, where five hundred people had assembled. A salute from the field piece of the McKinley gun squad set the echoes ringing and aroused the zeal of the crowd until it vented itself in prolonged cheering. Col. I. N. Walker in a few brief words presented Generals Howard and Marden, both of whom made

two-minute speeches.

Anderson was reached at 10:12 o'clock. Down the road from the town two or three miles the gun squad fired a salute of five gurs. The smoke had scarcely cleared away when every one on the train was made fully aware that Anderson is one of the liveliest manufacturing towns in the State by prolonged blasts from the steam whistles of the place. The deep bass of the whistle of one of the numerous glass works mingled with the shrill pipings of that on a sawmill and the two were lost mother and wife requires no bond for his in the general din ascending from scores of others of more or less depth and intensity. Instinctively everybody threw bands to their ears to shut out the din. While the whistles were blowing the train drew near an immense crowd gathered in three score years and ten, give me their drew near an immense crowd gathered in confidence and the strength of their sup- an open field on the south side of the Big. port-no, not I, but the cause and the prin- Four tracks and the wild shouts and cheers from ten thousand throats effectively drowned the discordant music of the whistles. Opposite the works of the Anderson Knife and Bar Company the train stopped a minute or two to take on the reception committee, composed of Dr. Chitenden, West Foland, C. C. Studley, David Wood, W. A. Hughes, James Hundley, Lafe Burr and Colonel L. J. Parker. It was known that the train would stop at that point and the milis were closed down temporarily to allow the workmen an opportunity to see and hear the war heroes, but through some who have for forty years or more watched oversight the party was not apprised of the the growth of the country and the effect | fact that speeches were expected and the train passed by, while scores of men with the welfare of the people's progress of the grimy faces, arms bare to the elbow and showing other signs that they had just left off working, stood beside the tracks

cheering for Mckinley. About fifty feet south of the track, midway between Brown and School streets, a but between it and the tracks thousands of people were pushing and jamming, each one anxious to obtain a good place to see and hear, and at the last moment it was decided that the speeches should be made from the battalion flat car. Anderson newspaper men who boarded the train said that not many people had come in from the surrounding country side, as it was too early in the day, and that most of the people gathered there lived in Anderfarmers, even that early, as their wagons the first speech. He was introduced by

the milestone that marked his seventieth year. He said, in reply to the greeting, among other felicitious things: To an old man who counts his three-score years and ten, the chief satisfaction of life is not wealth, or power, or fame, or office. It is friendship. An English poet and essayist, George Crowley, wrote with his qwn hand at the age of eighty, an epitaph which can while General Alger talked on. "I would like to know," said General Alger, "If any